CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS INFORMATION SHEETS

You have experienced a traumatic event or a critical incident. Even though the event may be over, you may now be experiencing or may experience later, some strong emotional or physical reactions. It is very common, in fact quite *normal*, for people to experience emotional aftershocks when they have passed through a horrible event.

Sometimes the emotional aftershocks (or stress reactions) appear immediately after the traumatic event. Sometimes they may appear a few hours or a few days later. And, in some cases, weeks or months may pass before the stress reactions appear.

The signs and symptoms of a stress reaction may last a few days, a few weeks or a few months and occasionally longer depending on the severity of the traumatic event. With understanding and the support of loved ones the stress reactions usually pass more quickly. Occasionally, the traumatic event is so painful that professional assistance from a counselor may be necessary. This does not imply craziness or weakness. It simply indicates that the particular event was just too powerful for the person to manage by him or herself.

Here are some common signs and signals of a stress reaction:

Physical	Cognitive	Emotional	Behavioral
chills thirst fatigue nausea fainting twitching vomiting dizziness weakness chest pain headaches elevated BP rapid heart rate muscle tremors shock symptoms grinding teeth visual difficulties profuse sweating difficulty breathing	confusion nightmares uncertainty hypervigilance suspiciousness intrusive images blaming someone poor problem solving poor abstract thinking poor attention/decisions poor concentration/memory disorientation of time, place or person difficulty identifying objects or people heightened or lowered alertness increased or decreased awareness of surroundings	fear guilt grief panic denial anxiety agitation irritability depression intense anger apprehension emotional shock emotional outbursts feeling overwhelmed loss of emotional control inappropriate emotional response etc	withdrawal antisocial acts inability to rest intensified pacing erratic movements change in social activity change in speech patterns loss or increase of appetite hyperalert to environment increased alcohol consumption change in usual communications etc
etc	etc		

Source: International Critical Incident Stress Foundation, Inc. 1998

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